

JAMES L. FOREMAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

DECEMBER 18 (legislative day of DECEMBER 15), 1995.—Referred to the House
Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SHUSTER, from the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2689]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2689) to designate the United States Courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, as the “James L. Foreman United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Judge Foreman has had an outstanding career on the Federal bench. He was appointed to the Federal bench in 1972, after serving as an assistant attorney general for Illinois and Massac County State’s attorney from 1960–1964. He became chief judge in 1978 and continued in this position until 1992, when he became senior district judge. Originally, the district was known as the eastern district of Illinois; however, at Judge Foreman’s suggestion, the districts were reviewed and redesignated as the southern district, composed of the 38 southernmost contiguous counties of the state.

Judge Foreman was instrumental in instituting a formal case management system long before the concept was mandated for all Federal courts. The southern district also established court facilities at the maximum security United States Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois, in order to accommodate the special security concerns involved with these prisoners.

Additionally, Judge Foreman served on the Judicial Resource Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States. On several occasions he has been appointed to sit by designation in cases before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky.

Judge Foreman has served with honor and distinction during his tenure on the Federal bench. H.R. 2689 is a fitting and appropriate tribute to this distinguished jurist.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI

With respect to the requirements of clause 2(l)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(1) The Committee held hearings on this legislation on December 13, 1995.

(2) The requirements of section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are not applicable to this legislation since it does not provide new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures.

(3) The Committee has received no report from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of oversight findings and recommendations arrived at under clause 4(C)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Under 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure estimates that enactment of H.R. 2689 will have no significant inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 7(a) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires a statement of the estimated cost to the United States which will be incurred in carrying out H.R. 2689, as reported, in fiscal year 1996, and each of the following 5 years. Implementation of this legislation is not expected to result in any increased costs to the United States.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND VOTE

In compliance with clause (2)(l)(2) (A) and (B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, at a meeting of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on December 14, 1995, a quorum being present, H.R. 2689 was unanimously approved by a voice vote and ordered reported.